

TERMS.  
Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00  
In six months, : : : : : 2 50  
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 the HERALD will be.....\$1 50 per copy  
Of 20.....".....\$1 25  
Of 30.....".....\$1 00

**NOTE** The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,  
Proprietors.

VOL. 2.]

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 30, 1852.

[NO. 25]

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, : : : \$0 75  
Each subsequent insertion, : : : : : 0 25  
One square three months, : : : : : 0 40  
" twelve, " : : : : : 0 60  
Half column, one insertion, : : : : : 0 50  
Half " one year, : : : : : 2 00  
One column, one insertion, : : : : : 0 80  
One column, per number, : : : : : 35 00

Transcribers will be required to pay in advance. When an advertisement is handed in the office of time it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Forerunner of the Herald has no objection to this arrangement. This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

THE HERALD has an extensive circulation, an business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

## CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for cash. As far as possible we will endeavor to collect what we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

## Special Notices.

### MASONIC.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons, meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month.

Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 2nd Monday [court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

### I. O. O. F.

Sicco Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing respectfully invited to attend.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 43 Sons of Temperance meets regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

## New Advertisements.

### AN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bardstown, on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1852, the following Ordinance was adopted, viz:

That no Master shall be sold on Mart days, or on the 2nd day of June, or on the 2nd day of March, before Day-break; and every person who shall violate the foregoing order shall forfeit and pay the sum of Three Dollars for each and every violation of the same; and it is hereby made the duty of the Market Master to see that the foregoing order is strictly enforced.

June 3 JOS. HART, Chairman.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 38 Camp Street N. Orleans, Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent suc-

cess of this company afford an ample guar-

antee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life insurance.

Planter, Traders, and Steamboatmen, who

are engaged in such, are insurable without any ex-

tra charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

Neophytes Insured at greatly reduced rates.

Policies are Issued and Losses promptly adjusted at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENCY.

Pamphlets containing the State of the Case, and all information on the subject, are furnished, free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

Dr. J. T. McELVANY, Medical Examiner.

Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mansion House.

[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR

### RILEY & MUIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville, the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of Nelson, Ballard, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them.

[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.

### RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business confided to them.

Wanted.

TWO hundred flat barrels Flour Barrels;—also some half barrels of the same kind.

BLINCOE & MURPHY.

### Telegraph Flour.

A FRESH lot of Telegraph Flour just re-

ceived and for sale by

JUN 3 WILSON & NOURSE.

FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for

sale by WILSON & NOURSE.

WHITE LEAD. White Lead, Linseed Oil,

Turpentine and Hats for sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

THOSE who like Golden Syrup are re-

quested to come and try ours: they will

find a No. 1 article.

WILSON & NOURSE.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY—A splendid

lot of new FLOUR—warranted su-

perior at \$3 75 per barrel.

WILSON & NOURSE.

Wheat.

We wish to contract for a few hundred bush-

els of good merchantable Wheat.

BLINCOE & MURPHY.

## BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

### THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT.

CONTINUED.

We remarked in our last, in commenting on the political metaphysics of some European philosophers, that it is impossible to part with absolute power. Perhaps we did not convey our meaning with sufficient clearness. By the word absolute we meant inherent, undivided, necessarily belonging to the very essence or nature of the being possessing it. In this sense the power of the Emperor Nicholas, the autocrat of all the Russias, is not absolute, for it is vested in him by the tradition of his country, and is rightfully held only on certain conditions, and has in justice and reason certain limits, though there may be in practice no effectual means of preventing him from transcending those limits. Now if those who talk about the absolute sovereignty of the people mean nothing more than that their power is vested in them for certain specific purposes, and is rightfully held on certain conditions, and subject to certain just and reasonable limitations, for the observance of which it is their duty to provide practical and permanent guarantees, we have no longer any dispute with them. That is precisely our own doctrine, and we hold further, and intend to show hereafter as clearly as our allotment of mind will allow, that it is highly desirable that as many of the people, as the state of their culture and political education will permit, should be vested with conditional limited power, because the wider the basis of the government can be made, consistent with its safety and coherence, the more likely are all the interests of the nation to be properly attended to, and all individual and corporate rights to be protected; and the more likely are the objects of liberty which are change, activity, development, to be combined harmoniously with the objects of the social power, which are stability peace and order. But this is not the sense in which the radical philosophers of Europe, and some of the illogical Jacobins of America speak of the sovereignty of the people. They do not admit that it is derived from any source external to the people, for that would sweep away at once the foundation of their theories. They are obliged to hold that it is absolute in the sense of being inherent, self-existent, and of course unconditional and unlimited. The notion they have of it, is true in fact only of the sovereignty of the Almighty Himself, and of no other power in the universe. M. Considerant is right in saying that this sort of absolute sovereignty cannot be abdicated. The Czar Nicholas might anticipate his own death and resign his trust into the hands of his heir, because his power was vested in him, and may be divested out of him, in accordance with the tradition of his country, or if that tradition be overthrown, by any person or number of persons who can seize upon and hold the supreme power. But inherent power cannot be divested, and can only cease by the destruction of the being to whom it belongs. Now let us suppose that the people elect a man or a number of men to make laws either organic or municipal. Suppose the term for which they are chosen is one year. Before the election, according to the radical doctrine, all political power was in the people; after the election what has become of the absolute sovereignty? If part of the power is in the people and part in their representatives, the absolute sovereignty is—nowhere? But if for a moment we admit the notion of a division, which has the larger share, the people or their representatives? We think it would puzzle the smartest Yankee that ever ciphered out his share of the profits in a wooden nutmeg partnership, to tell us which has the bigger piece of the absolute sovereignty. But it is nonsense to talk about portions of that which from its very nature is indivisible.

Then all power is still in the people or all power has passed to their representatives. In the former case the act of

representatives has no validity until it is directly sanctioned by the people, which at once annihilates representation, and reduces the persons chosen to the mere agents, for preparing

laws to be voted on by the people, contemplated by M. Considerant in his scheme of Direct Legislation.

If the power passes to the British officers in the act of mustering

the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as by confession, or the accent of the voice were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck—

\* \* \* The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selection should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high alterations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and finally pledged himself, in the most solemn manner, that retaliation, and, if necessary a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but though unarmed, could not be silenced.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace President Madison tendered to Gen. Scott, a place in his Cabinet,—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary offer was declined from motives highly creditable to Gen. Scott. Being still feeble from his wounds he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the Government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State, a special letter of thanks.

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1815, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after, Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance. Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore at Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

A few days after this promotion, Gen. Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott Buffalo, to instruct and drill the army, which was then concentrated at that point.

Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The result of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army, were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1813. Scott, with 1900 Americans met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of her army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion—"The enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge! They did charge." Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of the world-renowned veterans.

Whilst Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering

the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as by confession, or the accent of the voice were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck—

\* \* \* The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selection should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high alterations ensued.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

In 1815, Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier—then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object

# THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - JULY 1, 1852.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

## WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, . . . . .	\$0.75
Each subsequent insertion, . . . . .	\$.25
One square three months, . . . . .	\$.25
" " " " " . . . . .	\$.25
" twelve " " " " " . . . . .	\$.10
Half column one insertion, . . . . .	\$.05
Half " " " " " . . . . .	\$.05
One column, one insertion, . . . . .	\$.05
One column, per annum, . . . . .	\$.35

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, it is not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing no exceeding once a year.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—This is without respect to persons we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD bears extensive circulation, an business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

## CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to save the public money, and to give them for CASH for Paper, Job, Labor, Office rent, &c. &c. Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly. For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

## HENRY CLAY

Died on Tuesday, the 29th, about eleven o'clock, and in a few moments after, the sad news was flying on the wing of the lightning to the distant portions of our vast country, and the mightiest nation of the earth pauses in the most illustrious of her sons.

The Editor of the Louisville *Sunday Varieties* remarks in substance, very sensibly we think, that New Hampshire men have no particular claims upon the support of freemen for the highest offices of this nation, while that State remains the last stronghold of religious intolerance. He of course would make an exception in favor of a man who, it could be shown, had made exertions to remove that odious disability, commensurate with the importance of the principle involved. It is admitted that Gen. Pierce is himself opposed to the religious test, but has he troubled himself about it, beyond the little speech in the constitutional convention which we copied in our last number? The vote in his own township of nearly five to one against its removal does not say much for his exertions or his influence. This subject was not brought up by the Whigs. Mr. Geo. M. Dallas in a meeting at Philadelphia attempted to forestall the objection that might be made to Gen. Pierce on this score by stating that the exertions of Pierce and other Democrats to remove the disability had been defeated by the Whigs and abolitionists. The Whig papers, as it was their duty to do, repelled this slander by showing the real attitude of the parties in the "Citadel of Democracy" on the question of religious liberty. The Whigs have made no appeal so far as we know, to the Catholics as such. It does not concern them exclusively. We are all interested in upholding the principle which has been repudiated by the State, so long regarded as the stronghold of Democracy, her devotion to which is now to be rewarded by making one of her citizens, scarcely known beyond her own narrow confines, the chief magistrate of the nation. Can we wonder that lovers of liberty, whether Catholic or Protestant, should be disinclined to reward thus splendidly such democracy as can trample under foot a fundamental principle of religious freedom. Were such a relic of intolerance to exist here in the Whig State of Kentucky, we doubt not that the Whig party and its public men would be held responsible for its continued existence, nor should we complain if they were to the extent of throwing upon them the burden of proving it was not their fault, or that any of them seeking high station in the republic was not himself tainted with the intolerance of his party. It is not more unfair to scrutinize severely the pretensions of a man, who is one of the leaders of the intolerant Democracy of New Hampshire, than to endeavor to make Scott an object of suspicion with the South, because Seward and Greeley preferred him for the Presidency, as the Democratic organs are still engaged in doing.

The Examination of the Bardstown Female Academy under the care of Rev. J. V. Cosby commenced last Thursday, and on Tuesday the 29th five young ladies read compositions and received diplomas. The exercises throughout were highly creditable to pupils and preceptors. To avoid the possibility of misconception we will remark that our own connection with this institution has ceased a sufficient length of time to preclude, we think, greater bias than that of any other friend and well-wisher. It is now flourishing, and we hope its present condition is only an earnest of its future career. A new building has just been completed, adding considerably to its accommodations, and with a fine chemical and philosophical apparatus, excellent teachers in every department and all the appliances for obtaining a thorough education, we see no reason why it should not attain the highest degree of prosperity.

Washington, June 21, 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for Presidency by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. W. Duncan. With respect to friends, WINFIELD SCOTT.

So ardent was the devotion of the Whigs of this vicinity to Mr. Fillmore, and so great their disappointment at his not receiving the nomination, that when the last number of our paper issued we detected a serious defection in the whig ranks. We are happy to be able to state that our apprehensions were groundless. The Whigs are rallying to the support of Scott and GRAHAM with ardor, and confident expectations of triumphant success. The more the character and claims of General Scott are canvassed, the more thoroughly are the Whigs satisfied with his nomination and this feeling, we doubt not, will strengthen until it swells into overpowering enthusiasm. The very opposition to Gen.

Scott, having been founded upon misapprehensions and suspicions, the injustice of which is now plain to all, has rendered more powerful the reaction in his favor. On the other hand the little that has been brought out in relation to Pierce has not removed the coldness with which his nomination was received. He cannot rally his party, for there is nothing in the man or his history to excite any interest, much less to kindle enthusiasm, or create the prestige of assured triumph, with which the very name of Scott is indissolubly associated.

We see that the Democratic organ lay great stress upon the modesty of Gen. Pierce and his declining or resigning responsible offices. We are to make the gentleman President, it seems, not for the services he has rendered but for those he has declined to render. Now modesty is a fine thing especially in boys and girls, but so happens that most of the great men of this earth have had a large stock of self-confidence, and that they are generally impelled to seek those stations for which God and nature have fitted them. Men who decline public stations, the duties of which are arduous and responsible, do it either from a consciousness that they are not competent to the discharge of those duties, or because they love their ease or are governed by private and selfish considerations. In the former case the people are apt to take it for granted that the modest gentleman is the best judge of his own qualifications, while on the other hand the modesty which declines onerous and responsible public duties from love of ease, love of money or any other purely personal motive, is anything but a virtue or recommendation.

DEATH OF JUDGE BROWN.—Hon. Henry O. Brown, for many years a Circuit Judge of this Commonwealth, died at his residence in this county, about four miles from Bardstown last Saturday, the 26th inst. His health had been declining for some months, and was entirely broken during the spring by an attack of inflammatory Rheumatism. Judge Brown was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Bourbon county, Dec. 10th, 1787, and was consequently in the 65th year of his age.

We do not know precisely when he was appointed Judge of the Judicial District composed of Harrison and the adjoining counties, but our impression is that his term of service was as long, if not longer, than that of any of the Judges who were displaced by the New Constitution. He was transferred some years ago to the district on the Cumberland River, and at his retirement from the bench, resolutions very complimentary to him were adopted unanimously by the bar of Caldwell county, in which he had made his temporary residence and other counties of the district. Judge Brown was an accomplished man, and his acquirements were by no means confined to his profession. He was emphatically a man of strong nature, high-toned fearless and independent; kind and agreeable in private intercourse, yet impressing all with profound respect by the dignity of his character and deportment.

The Land Bill making donations of public lands to all the States in equitable proportions, has passed the House of Representatives. If our friend STONE has voted for it, we can forgive him most heartily for ignoring our existence when franking documents.

Wilson & Nourse have just received a fresh lot of Telegraph Flour; also some most superior Golden Syrup.

The examination at the College commenced on Wednesday, the 30th, and will close on next Wednesday. The commencement will take place on Thursday, the 8th. The National Anniversary will be celebrated on Monday, the 5th of July. The public, as will be seen by notices in another column, is invited to attend these interesting exercises.

The Closing Proceedings of the Whig Convention.

Here Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose, not to make a speech, but to read a message to the convention—one which would be most acceptable to the Convention, to the Whig party, and to the Union. It was from Winfield Scott, and was as follows:

Washington, June 21, 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for Presidency by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. W. Duncan. With respect to friends, WINFIELD SCOTT.

So delighted were the delegates with this dispatch, that Mr. Jones read it again at their earnest solicitation. The applause bestowed was tremendous.

A delegate from Louisiana pledged the Whig party of that State to a cordial support of the nominee. The convention had adopted a platform satisfactory to Louisianians, and satisfactory to the Whigs of all the Union, and they would unite in supporting the hero, the conqueror of Mexico.

Mr. Vinton moved that the order requiring a recess be rescinded. Agreed to.

A delegate of North Carolina said he had the honor of casting the vote of that Whig State for Millard Fillmore to the last. But his State was about all factions opposition; they would now leave the side of Mr. Fillmore, and take up a position by the side of the nominee, who was a whig, no less gallant than the other. He moved that the nomination be declared unanimous.

Dr. Bell of Massachusetts, said he rose not to speak of Massachusetts, but for the district which comprised with in its borders the plains of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. (Applause.)

He spoke for that district, and though he had voted 52 times for their own statesman and great defender of the Constitution, he would now pledge the district for the other great man who had just been nominated. (Applause.)

Mr. Edney made a spirited speech, in which he said the delegation of North Carolina had been overruled, but as a Whig, he gave in his adhesion to the success of the Whig party under the lead of Gen. Scott. (Applause tremendous and startling.)

Mr. Grantland of Georgia, promised to do all he could for the nominee, although he had preferred another. Mr. Hazard of Connecticut, gallantly gave in his adhesion to the nomination. He was followed by Messrs. Combs of Kentucky; Scott, of Virginia, Bryan of South Carolina; Stewart of California; Gardner of Alabama; Thomas, of Maryland; Daniels of Mississippi; Foster of Delaware; Brothhead of Missouri; Gardner, of Tennessee; Bradley, of Vermont; Ward of Florida; Dawson, of Georgia; Mills, of Maine; Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Dyer, of New York; and the delegates from Mississippi, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other States, who severally addressed the convention, coming in the support of the nominee—lauding Scott, and promising some of them, to roll up tremendous majorities for Old Chippewa, in the coming campaign. These remarks were received with wild expressions of applause, in which both delegates and persons in the galleries participated.

South Carolina was honored with three cheers, and during the ratification, bouquets were plentifully distributed inside, and cannon fired without

Mr. Bots, begged leave to say to the convention, that this was the last convention of Whigs which will probably take place during the lifetime of the illustrious founder of the Whig party, and he did not believe there was a Whig in the Convention, or in the Union, who would desire this Convention should adjourn without expressing its sentiments in relation to that dying patriot. The resolution submitted by Mr. Bots, was then read as follows:

Resolved.—That this Convention, representing the whole Whig party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its duty to itself, to the party it represents, and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement of the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of Henry Clay, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fidelity to his friends, and devotion to his country, whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose pre-eminent and unrequited services have not only endeared him to his party, and secured the respect and confidence of the nation, but have commanded the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable patriarch, in his last moments, we tender the language of our inexpressible sympathy and regard, with the assurance that when he may be no more on earth, in our hearts, and in the hearts of our children, he will never die.

The resolutions were unanimously passed by a standing vote.

The speaking in favor of the nominee, was then resumed, and continued until three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned until half-past five o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at half past five o'clock, and caused the following telegraph dispatch to be read:

Wilmington, Del. June 21.

Delaware is now firing one hundred

guns for Scott. This was received with loud shouts and huzzas.

Mr. Thomas announced that if the business of the Convention be concluded, this afternoon, the ratification meeting would take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

Another dispatch was read from Cumberland, Md. as follows.—Allegany will gloriously respond to the nomination of Scott. We are now firing a hundred guns in honor of the results. [Cheers.]

The President said Maryland withdrawn, and the Maryland delegation voted for Graham. This was succeeded by applause.

As State after State was called, and the vote given to Mr. Graham, there were wild expressions of delight; the confusion about the time the calling of the roll was completed, was beyond conception. Gentlemen were standing in all parts of the hall. Every body appeared to be talking, and there was a general joyous feeling manifested, in vain the Chairman, who had talked himself hoarse, endeavored to enforce order. The beating of his gavel only tended to increase the confusion, amid which, raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed that Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice Presidency. Huzzas after huzzas went up, and loud was the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands, and a fresh supply of bouquets showered upon the delegates.

Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, returned the thanks of the delegation and the Whigs of the State for the compliment which they had paid the distinguished statesman Wm. A. Graham. We are, he said, good Whigs in North Carolina for 10 or 12 thousand votes for the ticket.]

Mr. Jessup offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved.—That the Whig national Convention be composed of as many votes as the States are entitled to in the Electoral College, and that the next National Convention be held in Louisville Ky., in 1856, the day to be hereafter named, and that a National Committee, to be composed of one member from each State, be appointed with R. H. Vinton, as its chairman, with authority to convene the same; the members of the said committee to be named to the convention by the delegates from the respective States.

Mr. Thomas moved that the words

his gratitude for the votes which had been cast for him, and although a distinguished honor was tendered, he wished to say he desired no office nor position in the gift of the people. [Applause.]

The name of James A. Pearce was withdrawn, and the Maryland delegation voted for Graham. This was succeeded by applause.

As State after State was called, and the vote given to Mr. Graham, there were wild expressions of delight; the confusion about the time the calling of the roll was completed, was beyond conception. Gentlemen were standing in all parts of the hall. Every body appeared to be talking, and there was a general joyous feeling manifested, in vain the Chairman, who had talked himself hoarse, endeavored to enforce order. The beating of his gavel only tended to increase the confusion, amid which, raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed that Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice Presidency.

Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, returned the thanks of the delegation and the Whigs of the State for the compliment which they had paid the distinguished statesman Wm. A. Graham.

We are, he said, good Whigs in North Carolina for 10 or 12 thousand votes for the ticket.]

Mr. Jessup offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved.—That the Whig national Convention be composed of as many votes as the States are entitled to in the Electoral College, and that the next National Convention be held in Louisville Ky., in 1856, the day to be hereafter named, and that a National Committee, to be composed of one member from each State, be appointed with R. H. Vinton, as its chairman, with authority to convene the same; the members of the said committee to be named to the convention by the delegates from the respective States.

Mr. Thomas moved that the words

Louisville Ky. be stricken out. He

was opposed to changing the place of meeting from Baltimore; in no other

part of the Union, he said, can you find such a hall as this. I venture to

remark, that there can be no National Convention assembled anywhere in the

Union, where such arrangements can

be made, as have been in this city; so

much pains taken, and such satisfac-

tion given. [Very true, "true," applause.] I have been one of the com-

mittee making those arrangements

It is ungrateful on the part of any man

to move to change the place of meeting.

After further proceedings, the first

resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of New

Hampshire, it was

Resolved.—That the time and place

for holding the next National Con-

vention for the nomination of can-

didates for President and Vice Presi-

dent be determined by the Whig Na-

tional Committee, which shall be ap-

pointed by this Convention, and it

shall be the duty of such committee to

give due notice of the time and place

to the Whigs of the Union.

Mr. Vinton offered the following, namely:

&lt;p



## Poetry.

### THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time old Johnny Bull  
Flew in a raging fury,  
And said, "No, sir, that should have  
No trial, sir, by justice."  
That no elections should be held  
Across the briny sea,  
And now," said he, "I'll tax the tea  
Of all his sons and daughters."  
Then down he sat in burly state,  
And blustered like a grandee,  
And in decision made a tune  
Called "Yankee doodle dandy,"  
"Yankee doodle"—these are facts—  
"Yankee doodle dandy;  
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax—  
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

John sent the tea from the sea  
We sent him sugar rated,  
But whether son or brother,  
I never heard it stated.  
Then Jonathan to pout began—  
He laid a strong embargo—  
"I'll drink no tea, for Jove!" so he  
Threw overboard the cargo.  
Then Johnny sent a regiment,  
Big words, and looks to bandy,  
Whose martial band, when near the land,  
Played—"Yankee doodle dandy."  
"Yankee doodle keep it up!"  
"I'll poison with a tax your cup,  
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

A long was then they had, in which  
John was last defeated—  
And "Yankee doodle" was the march  
To which his troops retreated.  
Cute Jonathan to see them fly,  
Could not restrain his laughter;  
"That tune," said he, "suits to a T."  
"I'll sing it ever after."  
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,  
Was flushed with heat and blandy,  
For he had been forced to sing no more,  
This—"Yankee doodle dandy."  
"Yankee doodle dandy—  
We kept the tune, but not the tea,  
Yankee doodle dandy!"

I've told you now the origin  
Of this most lively ditty,  
Which Johnny Bull does as dull  
And stupid!—what a pity!  
With "Hail Columbia!" it is sung,  
In chorus full and hearty—  
On land and in the air we breathe the strain,  
John made for his tea party.  
No matter how we rhyme the words,  
Or sing the tune, it's all the same,  
And where's the fair can't sing the air  
Of "Yankee doodle dandy?"  
"Yankee doodle—true and true—  
Yankee doodle dandy,  
Yankee doodle dandy!"

Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

It will be seen from the following letter that GEN. SCOTT entertains precisely the same views of Slavery as MR. CLAY and many others of the soundest statesmen of the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official obligations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any desire or contrivance of mine; and certes I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a *regular nomination*. Not being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the party of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries upon the whole question of domestic slavery which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, in favor of a gradual emancipation of Slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature, in the winter of 1831-32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within the States. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States, to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first, been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded.

I own myself no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not

liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the "pursuit of happiness," would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the unmanured families themselves—unless the operations were general under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and Slave-holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to mitigate slavery even to extermination.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home, by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with any thing ever known in barbarous life.—

The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all from the first made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the gospel.

It is gratifying to know that the general melioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above.—The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge of itself, both as to time and means, and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate—Hence, all violence ought to be deprecated by all friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time, to free the master from the slave and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Savior, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than the Africans have been on our shores.—This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior; it may be within the scheme of providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme, centuries are but seconds to Him who moves the world as man moves his finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of Slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, over all our common country, on the question of negro slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons who differ with me, however opposite their geographical position.

Such are the views or opinions you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with me as you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly yours,

WINSLOW SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

That very able and judicious paper, the St. Louis Intelligencer, gives the following account of certain mysterious phenomena.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

In compliance with an invitation from the Misses Fox, we visited their "circle" evening before last, intending neither to laugh at, nor yet become converts to their mysterious theory, but simply to see and hear what others say they have seen and heard—to understand it all if we could; and if not, to put it down among the numerous incomprehensibilities that we have long since given up all hope of unravelling. We did the like during the several visits of Mr. COASTER, "The Fa-ki of Siva" and Professor ANDERSON, and thought we might just as well do so again.

We found about a dozen gentlemen and two young ladies seated around a large table, and a very pleasant elderly lady doing the agreeable in a general way, about the room. The young ladies were decidedly pretty, and of a totally different cast in manners, intelligence, &c., from the "medium" who exhibited at the Virginia Hall last winter.

Very different also were the raps. Instead of indistinct ticklings, like the snapping of a soft quill point, we were entertained with good substantial thumps on the table double and single, as if three or four sets of knuckles were applauding a first rate toast.

The raps were all over and under the table, on the chairs, &c. The hand would always feel a sensible jar, when placed near the apparent point of concussion. The young ladies themselves within a wardrobe, leaving the door wide open, and called on the spirits to show how loud they could rap. In an instant the wardrobe seemed to be pelted with a perfect storm of raps on all sides; loud enough, with out doubt, to be heard outside of the room, with the doors closed.

We were put in having a few answers rapped on the table, were suddenly startled by a furious assault on

the bottom of our chair, from beneath upward. This was repeated at intervals during the sitting, and we were, we believe, the only one present who was honored with a similar mode of response. The spirits afterwards assured us that we would be a "medium" within two months time, which of course satisfactorily accounted for the startling distinction.

As for the answers we received to our inquiries, some of them were correct and others not so. We cannot say that there was a sufficiency of either accuracy or error, upon which to base a decided opinion whether there were really spiritual visitants communicating, or otherwise.

If our readers desire to know what we think of the rappings, we can only say this much: the force, the vigor, the unapproachable mysteriousness of the sounds themselves, as produced in the presence of the ladies, far exceed our anticipations. There is no delusion about the hearing of them, or the feeling of the vibration of the table, chair or wardrobe. As to the "kneepoly" and "toe-joint-ology" of some investigators, the phenomena themselves compel us to discard those profound theories.

The ladies themselves were at all times perfectly composed, and sometimes engaged in animated conversation, while the rappings were going on. After carefully weighing all the circumstances, we deliberately announced to our readers and the "rest of mankind," the sage conclusion at which we have arrived, concerning the Rappings themselves, viz. that we can't tell how they are produced.

But have the spirits of deceased persons anything to do with them? We have not had a particle of evidence to justify us in believing that they have; but "so far from it"—as Sam Weller says—"on the contrary, quite the reverse." Upon this point we cannot now give our reasons more at length. Upon the whole we consider the exhibition of the Misses Fox quite an extraordinary one, and well worthy, as such, a visit from the curious, who love to be surprised and mystified.

But as a means of holding correspondence with the inhabitants of another world, our convictions naturally repudiate it. We do not, however, mean to impeach the integrity of the young ladies, who may—as is illustrated by many philosophical experiments—be themselves the involuntary agents in producing phenomena which are as inexplicable, really, to them, as to any one else.

The Lexington Reporter has the following caution to the public.

No genuine one dollar note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, signed JOHN TILFORD, Pres't., bears date subsequent to the year 1849. The want of

the genuineness of a note of this denomination can, therefore, be at once detected, if it bears date subsequent to 1849.

For the Campaign!

THE CANDIDATES of the two great parties for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation are about to be nominated, and it is desirable that the political Press of the country should lay before the people the facts and information which will enable them to make such a choice between the opposing candidates as will secure the peace, safety and welfare of the country for the next four years, and perhaps affect momentously its destinies for all time to come.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD will support the nominee of the Whig National Convention, believing that either Mr. FILLMORE, who has proved himself a sound practical statesman, and conducted all our affairs, foreign and domestic, during his administration with admirable wisdom and undeviating devotion to the public good; Mr. WEBSTER who has filled the first office in the cabinet, and every other position he has ever been called to occupy, with consummate ability, or Gen. SCOTT, the laureled hero of two wars, who has shown in every emergency the practical sagacity, power of combination, prompt decision, and unswerving devotion to his country, which have ever characterized those great men of action, who have made for themselves a name in history; or any of that noble band of national and conservative statesmen, of whom the Whig party can justly boast, will administer the government in such a manner as to secure the safety and honor, and promote the prosperity and glory of this great republic.

THE FIRST ORDER

May place a correspondent in independent circumstances for life.

A small outlay is only necessary

To enable any person to try the humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel, a Fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire. Always address the Truly Fortunate, Old Established and Far-Famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

P. M. PYFER & CO.,

8 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, and 61 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—The Lotteries called "Convoluted Lotteries from Cincinnati, by a set of adventurers, calling themselves "J. H. HALL, & CO." are Spurious and illegal designed to defraud the public, and the so called firm of J. H. HALL, & CO. is fictitious and irresponsible.

We have in our possession, letters from the different sections of the Country, from persons who write that they have been swindled by that concern which we will be pleased to show to any one who may desire to see them.

TERMS.

Single copies of the Herald will be furnished at 70c. from the sitting of the Whig National Convention until after the Presidential Election; to clubs of 5 at 60c. each, and to clubs of 10 at 50c.

The names of subscribers must always be accompanied by the money.

May 16 ELLIS & NOURSE.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia City Item, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the "Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, ever ready and polite, and its proprietor (A. F. GLASS Esq.) a model host—liberal, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country."

CHOLIC SPECIFIC.

FOR excelling any other remedy ever invented for the prompt cure of Cramp or Flatulent Cholic, frequently curing the most violent attacks with one dose.

Hundreds of persons in Nelson county and other places can testify to its charming influence over the disease, when the directions are strictly attended to.—For sale by DR. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

BBL. LINSEED OIL, in store, and for sale by

dec 4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the "pursuit of happiness," would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the unmanured families themselves—unless the operations were general under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and Slave-holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to mitigate slavery even to extermination.

As for the answers we received to our inquiries, some of them were correct and others not so. We cannot say that there was a sufficiency of either accuracy or error, upon which to base a decided opinion whether there were really spiritual visitants communicating, or otherwise.

If our readers desire to know what we think of the rappings, we can only say this much: the force, the vigor, the unapproachable mysteriousness of the sounds themselves, as produced in the presence of the ladies, far exceed our anticipations.

There is no delusion about the hearing of them, or the feeling of the vibration of the table, chair or wardrobe. As to the "kneepoly" and "toe-joint-ology" of some investigators, the phenomena themselves compel us to discard those profound theories.

The ladies themselves were at all times perfectly composed, and sometimes engaged in animated conversation, while the rappings were going on. After carefully weighing all the circumstances, we deliberately announced to our readers and the "rest of mankind," the sage conclusion at which we have arrived, concerning the Rappings themselves, viz. that we can't tell how they are produced.

But have the spirits of deceased persons anything to do with them? We have not had a particle of evidence to justify us in believing that they have; but "so far from it"—as Sam Weller says—"on the contrary, quite the reverse." Upon this point we cannot now give our reasons more at length. Upon the whole we consider the exhibition of the Misses Fox quite an extraordinary one, and well worthy, as such, a visit from the curious, who love to be surprised and mystified.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their LITERARY character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, the most attractive periodical of the day. Its editor, Mr. Bulwer, is a man of great talents and a fine writer, and his works, though not equal to those of his contemporaries, are nevertheless well worth reading.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and MAGAZINES made up of selections from foreign periodicals. These are shown to the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.